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THE STRANGE CASE OF THE
UNDELIVERED LECTURE

About a month ago, it was announced that the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Laskov, had accepted an invitation to lecture privately to a group of military writers during his projected private visit to London next week, prior to his retirement from his post which is to take place shortly. He also proposed to make arrangements for a course of study at Oxford. While in London, General Laskov had arranged to meet informally with Field Marshal Montgomery and with Earl Mountbatten, and he proposed to spend a few days in Malta on his way home.

All this had been published and had been known for many weeks now. The invitations had gone out and the acceptances had come in for the lecture, which is a rigorously private affair; no reports of it are made or may be published by anyone attending. Many others have addressed the same group in the course of its existence which goes back to the war. Among the more recent have been President Ayoub, Sir John Glubb, General Norstad, Earl Mountbatten and prominent French, Polish, Italian, American and German officers and some outstanding Service Ministers. They had always come and spoken frankly in their private capacity; there had never been any objection from any official quarter—until last week.

* * *

It seems that the Foreign Office had suddenly heard of General Laskov's impending lecture, just at the moment when they were putting their delicate finishing touches to the new era of Anglo-Egyptian relations. What would Nasser say when he heard of Laskov's lecture? What would Aly Sabry—who was said in Whitehall to be none too anxious for the resumption—tell Nasser when he got to hear of it? Already the Egyptian mission in London were making the same gestures of regret as they had done in the spring when it was announced that Ben-Gurion was coming to London. Only then, the Foreign Office had politely informed the Egyptian Chargé that Mr. Macmillan invites whom he wants.

But this time the reaction was notably different. It was not a tough, calculated step towards appeasing President Nasser; it was not a deliberate switch in British

policy in the Middle East. It was neither of these things. It was rather a desperate measure to step softly, not to annoy the Egyptians, not to have any more trouble about a deal that had taken years to conclude. And with the best of intentions and designs, the Foreign Office concluded that it would be much easier if Laskov did not put in an appearance in London just when all seemed set for a final settlement.

So an anxious Foreign Office appealed to the Israeli in London, and a worried British Ambassador in Tel Aviv called on the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, to save Britain from Nasser's anger and call off Laskov. Since this was a purely private visit by the Chief of Staff, Sir Patrick Hancock was referred to General Laskov. He alone could decide. In reply to the desperate appeal from London he cancelled his visit and called off his lecture—and all was well again in Whitehall.

* * *

This is just one of those things, and there is no need to make too much of it. One can even sympathise with the Foreign Office in its last-minute anxiety; after all, it is they who would be blamed if things had gone wrong. And the same can be said of General Laskov; he, rightly, did not want the hypothetical responsibility for bringing about yet one more hitch in the coming together of Britain and the United Arab Republic.

But there is another aspect to this undelivered lecture: where will this "softly, softly" business end? Will President Nasser have only to frown or to sneeze for the Foreign Office to step in and save the situation? Is that really the best way of living down the past? Will that really produce the kind of respect and better business which is the purpose of the exercise? One wonders.

The Russians, who are doing not too badly in Cairo, are not pulling their punches or allowing President Nasser to exercise a veto on who comes to Moscow. On the contrary, one has only to read the forthright speech which the Soviet observer made at the Arab Oil Congress (*it is printed in full on pages 10 and 11*) to appreciate the very different Soviet approach. While the western governments are waffling and the oil companies are hesitating, the Soviet spokesman says bluntly that they propose to compete with Arab oil in the world markets, and, if necessary, undercut its price. And there was no great outcry from Cairo because they knew that Kruschev would take no notice of it.

But it is different in London nowadays. The trouble with the British action is that it sets a premium on further interventions of this kind from Cairo? Where do you draw the line? Speaking before a huge crowd in Cairo on Tuesday, President Nasser told them that "the so-called free world is the enemy of freedom and independence." That was the first *quid pro quo* for the Foreign Office's intervention. There will be more, many more—the inevitable price of being afraid.

ISRAEL

SAMUEL AND WEIZMANN RECALLING THE PAST AND FACING THE FUTURE

In Britain, the Jewish community prepared to celebrate the ninetieth birthday—it did not seem possible—of Herbert Samuel, the first High Commissioner of Palestine, one of the fathers of the Balfour Declaration, Liberal leader and elder statesman, and one of the best-loved and most respected public figure of the last two decades. The good wishes of all were mixed with uninhibited tribute to a great and outstanding personality who had shown the world that active public life need not end at seventy; in fact, the Samuel all the world knows so well emerged only after his seventieth birthday.

Boothby's "if": And in Rehovot where Samuel and Weizmann had spent many hours discussing and often differing about the future, the now customary Weizmann Day Assembly was held on Balfour Day. This, too, was an occasion for looking back as Lord Boothby addressed the distinguished assembly.

Boothby made many in the audience sit up when he asserted that if Weizmann had not succeeded in persuading the

British Government to make the Balfour Declaration at that particular moment of time, and then to accept the Mandate and create a British protectorate in Palestine, the Zionist Movement would almost certainly have been crushed between the hammer of the Russian Revolution and the anvil of Wilson's doctrine of self-determination.

"Jews must not spoil it": Boothby, evidently sensing the political climate in Israel even in the rarefied surroundings of the Weizmann Institute's Memorial Park, recalled Weizmann's last words, and the undertone of warning was not lost on his audience. "Tell them," he quoted, "not to permit the destruction of the thing we have laboured to build. We Jews can do something very good, something which can be an honour to us all and to all mankind. But we must not spoil it. We are an impetuous people and we spoil and sometimes destroy what has taken generations to build up."

If the point had been taken during the latest turn of party manoeuvres in the wake of last week's developments of the Lavon affair, it was not too noticeable in Jerusalem. Only Ben-Gurion's firm refusal to mix Lavon and politics, enabled the Government to begin to control the situation.

Lavon's retreat from the scene, for the moment, was complete. But the opponents of Mapai were not inclined to let go so easily. Lavon had presented them with a stick and they were not going to lose the opportunity to belabour Mapai with it.

Ben-Gurion persists: Suddenly, with the return of Meir Argov to the chairmanship of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee (and some pointed warnings about the consequences of further leaks to the press), the Committee's further questioning of Shimon Peres remained really private, and with that the press and public lost most of their interest.

In his closing speech to the Knesset debate, Ben-Gurion refused—as he had done when opening the debate—to make any reference to the Lavon affair, and the speaker disallowed three motions submitted by the General Zionists, the Communists and the Aguda (unusual bedfellows) which made reference to the debate.

For the moment the whole matter has been referred to a ministerial committee (after a 24-hour cabinet crisis) on which all the coalition parties are represented. They are to recommend whether there should be a further enquiry and what form this should take.

Who gave the order? Premier Ben-Gurion still insists that the only relevant issue which remains to be resolved is who



AMBASSADOR HANCOCK
Reading the lesson (see p. 2)

gave the disputed order that led to the so-called security mishap. And, claims Ben-Gurion, since every politician and party in the country have already made up their minds, any enquiry to be just would have to be strictly judicial.

Meanwhile, Ben-Gurion strongly defended the armed forces against the slur which the Lavon charges had cast on it. He was satisfied that Israeli democracy had nothing to fear from its armed forces; they were firmly bound to civilian direction and would take no action without due authority.

He again criticised Zionist leaders and workers for their hesitation to settle in Israel, he blamed party doctrinairism for the decline of the pioneering spirit among the youth, and washed his hands of the Rabbinate question which, he said, had become "a dirty political game."

Only a truce: Thus despite the reassuring public statements and press avowals that the Lavon affair was settled, it looked more like a truce, with the opposing sides now waiting for the report of the ministerial committee.

What would happen then was still everyone's guess. But inspired reports appearing in the papers suggested that Lavon would yet openly challenge Ben-Gurion for the party leadership, and that he planned to have the support of Mapam and Ahdut Avoda when it came to a showdown in the Histadrut.

For if Lavon was going to throw down the gauntlet to the Premier, it was almost certain that his own position as the General Secretary of the Histadrut would also



CHIEF-OF-STAFF LASKOV
Learning a lesson

be challenged by Ben-Gurion. Such were the speculations and anticipations, and Boothby's warning reminder from Rehovot was almost drowned in the preparations for the next round of the Lavon affair.

GREAT HEADWAY IN AFRICA

ISRAELIS LIKED BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT "COLONIALISTS"

From our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

Now that Mrs. Meir has returned to Israel, it is expected that the Foreign Ministry will shortly announce the appointment of new Ambassadors and the establishment of new Embassies in Africa. The Ministry's original plan had been to set up two or three large Embassies, each of which would serve half a dozen countries or more.

It is now realised, however, that this would not suffice, and the Foreign Ministry is now hard pressed to stretch its resources, and to mobilise the additional manpower needed for the great demands being made on it.

More in West Africa : The latest Embassy to be established was at Bamako, following the recognition of the new state of Mali (an Embassy already exists at Dakar, capital of Mali before it split into Senegal and Mali). Other embassies are to be set up shortly at Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo, and at Abidjan on the Ivory Coast. It is expected that Yerachmiel Yaron, who this

month completed his term of office as Minister in Hungary, will be sent to one of these posts.

Meanwhile, together with the new Embassies, the number of Israelis in West Africa is steadily on the increase. In Ibadan, for example, there are more than eighty Israeli families, and their number will top the hundred within two months.

Most of the men are engineers employed by the *Nigersol Construction Company*, a company owned jointly by Solel Boneh and the West Nigerian Government, and by the Water Development Company, another joint Israel-Nigerian enterprise.

Courses of training : *Nigersol* is now working on contracts totalling more than £6.5 million and employs more than 4,000 Nigerians. One of the reasons for the company's popularity is the training schedule the Israelis initiated shortly after they began operating.

Courses for foremen and for various skilled building jobs have been organised, and the more promising workers are given scholarships to study civil engineering or modern construction methods in Israel. This emphasis on a policy of turning over key jobs to Africans has convinced local authorities that the Israelis have not come to Africa with a "colonialist" outlook and the intention to stay put. This has been one of the prime causes of their success.

Liberia—best friend : In Liberia the Israeli community is also on the increase. In Monrovia there are more than forty families, and, as in Ibadan, Enugu, Lagos and Accra, a Hebrew school has been established for the Israeli children there.



AFRICANS KNOW BEST

No Colonialism—Israel's envoy Yavor with Dayan and Nigeria's Minister of Mines

In the opinion of Yeruham Cohen, Israel's Ambassador to Liberia, who returned to Monrovia this week after visiting Israel, Liberia is one of Israel's best friends in Africa. He revealed that a very large proportion of the activities of the U.A.R. Embassy in Monrovia are devoted to anti-Israel propaganda—but with very little success.

The first two Israeli experts will shortly arrive in Brazzaville to help plan the Republic of Congo's economy. Twenty Congolese youth have been offered scholarships to study in Israel. The Republic's President, Abbé Fulbert Youlou, who recently visited Israel, has asked for Israeli help to set up "African kibbutzim" in his territory.

Ghana the centre : A similar request has been received from Mali, which is shortly sending a governmental delegation to Israel to seek closer ties between the two countries. Such a delegation made up of two ministers and other leading government officials came to Israel for similar purposes from Upper Volta last month.

The centre of Israeli activities on the West Coast remains, however, in Ghana, and this despite the disappointment caused by non-renewal of the contracts of the country's Israeli flying instructors, who are being replaced by R.A.F. personnel.

This incident caused some sharp criticism of Britain in the Israeli press, which generally held Britain responsible for this situation. *Davar*, for example, in a leading article, accused some leading British African Corporations of being the most implacable antagonists of Israeli "penetration" of Africa and Asia, and of using every possible legal and illegal device to prevent Israel from developing economic ties with the countries of these two continents.

Active in Ethiopia : Much less known are Israel's activities in East Africa, particularly in Ethiopia. According to a recent estimate there are more than 150 Israeli experts and technicians in Ethiopia today, including doctors, nurses, engineers and agricultural experts.

Meanwhile, in Israel itself, the Histadrut Afro-Asian College opened its doors to seventy pupils last week. Even more important, the Hebrew University decided to establish a medical faculty for African students which will be opened next year. Dr. Mann, head of Hadassah, revealed that Israel had received requests from African and Asian countries for more than 3,000 doctors. Thus, despite setbacks and in the face of intensive Arab propaganda, Israel continues to make headway.

A message from JOHN BEAVAN

Editor of the

DAILY HERALD

This week the staff of the Daily Herald welcome five brilliant News Chronicle writers to their columns.

Paul Dehn, David Walker, Leslie Mallory, Tom Baistow and Joyce Egginton—any editor would be glad to have men and women of such talent.

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**DAILY
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INDEPENDENT OUTSPOKEN

The Paper of Progress

MIDDLE EAST

LAST DAY IN COURT

END OF THE 4-MONTH TRIAL

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Rising in a packed Cairo criminal courtroom one day last week, Court President Mohammed Kamel el Bahnassawi declared that the seventeen defendants in Egypt's biggest spy trial since 1957 had "been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt . . . to have been engaged in espionage for Israel for remuneration."

He then sentenced Egyptians Fuad Moharram, Sami Nafeh and Rashad Rizk to hanging, and 14 other U.A.R. and foreign defendants to fines and penalties ranging from 15 years' hard labour to six months' imprisonment.

Moharram and Nafeh, pilot and mechanic respectively of Misrair, the U.A.R. airline, and Rashad Rizk, former personnel chief of the Ford Corporation at Alexandria, had known their fate since October 13, when the court announced



ANXIOUS RELATIVES LOOK ON IN CAIRO COURTROOM
Death for the Egyptians, "clemency" for the foreigners

that their dossiers had been forwarded to the mufti. This is a formality always employed when the death penalty has been decided on.

Sobs : As the Court President read out the verdicts and sentences, Nafeh and Rizk sat impassive, but Moharram, leaning forward on the rail of the dock, broke into sobs and almost fainted.

For the first time since its promulgation in 1957, explained the President, U.A.R. law Number 112 was being invoked. This law permitted the maximum penalty to be imposed for threats to the security of the State, but also allowed clemency towards foreigners.

"Convinced as the Court was of the guilt of all the defendants, it showed clemency in the case of the foreigners, who were not bound by patriotic sentiment towards the U.A.R.," added Bahnassawi.

Out on parole ? In sentencing 67 year-old Dutch engineer Mewis Goudswaard to 15 years' hard labour, the stiffest sentence given to any of the foreign defendants in the case, the Court, said its President, had taken into consideration his age "and his contribution towards unveiling the existence of a large espionage ring operating in the country."

(Under Egyptian penal procedure, it was possible that Goudswaard might be paroled for good behaviour, and get light work in the prison library or one of the prison offices. But there was no appeal for any of the defendants. Only President Nasser could reduce the sentences).

Italian, West German and Greek Embassy representatives leaned forward ex-

pectantly to hear the remaining prison sentences. Nearly all of them were accompanied by stiff fines. They ranged down from £6,000 for Goudswaard and generally amounted to the sums the Court judged they had earned from their alleged espionage activities.

Other sentences : In addition to Rizk, Moharram, Nafeh and Goudswaard, the other sentences were:

Raymond di Pietro, Italian hotel manager—10 years' hard labour;

Fernando Pacciola, Italian diver, frogman and avowed supporter of Benito Mussolini and his fascist doctrines—15 years;

Nicholas George Coys, Greek interior decorator—10 years;

Georges Stamatou, Greek employee of the Groppi ice cream and confectionery concern—7 years;

Dr. Fritz Katz, German Jewish director of Alexandria's Jewish hospital—10 years;

Ali Mohammed Hamada, U.A.R. subject, Alexandria tourist office employee—2 years;

Bakinam Rizk, wife of Rashad Rizk, Egyptian Jewess—6 months. As she had already been that long in prison, she was released;

Mahmoud Azmi Rifaat, Egyptian mechanic, Said Ramadan Kotb, Mohammed Khalil, Mohammed Abdel Kader Amer—3 years each;

Ibrahim Rashid, Egyptian lawyer and businessman, who had corresponded with Hermann Brann and the mysterious "Mr Warden", whose identity the Court after all did not reveal—10 years.

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WHO SHALL GO TO LONDON—AND WHEN?

EGYPTIANS ENJOY THE LAVON AFFAIR

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Cairo was abuzz with speculation last week about the reportedly impending resumption of full Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic relations. The date had been tentatively announced as November 15, but as the days passed, the winds of rumour blew hot and then blew cold.

The end result was a feeling of uncertainty, and a confused situation which would, in all probability, be clarified only by events in the Middle East as a whole and developments in Jordan in particular.

Back from New York, via London, flew U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi. All he offered the newsmen clustering round him at the airport when he arrived, was his usual sphinx-like smile. Following his conversations with Lord Home in New York, had he talked with British Government officials during

his weekend stop-over in London?

"In due course": No, it had been simply a routine stop. In New York, however, he had met "all the members of the British U.N. delegation" including Harold Beeley, tipped as Ambassador-designate to Cairo. Would there be a joint U.A.R.-British communiqué about the resumption of relations on November 15 or before? "Everything will be announced in due course," said Fawzi.

Fawzi's caginess did not stop Cairo gossip about who the first U.A.R. Ambassador to London would be. Some people considered Mahmoud Riad, Nasser's fast-rising political adviser, the most likely candidate. Others fancied Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Zulficar Sabry, who has been conducting many of the preliminary negotiations with the British Chargé d'Affaires, Arthur Wright, in Cairo during recent weeks.

Two days later, *Al Goumhouriya* was running red banner headlines announcing that "serious obstacles" had arisen to the resumption of relations. One was said to be the U.A.R. request for consular representation in Aden and Muscat, and the British request for consulates in Alexandria, Port Said and Damascus. As



NASSER AND THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN
But someone did not approve

far as a source close to the British mission in Cairo was concerned, however, "there's no real obstacle in the consular question. The talks are going smoothly."

Direct link with Arabia: Other delays, according to *Al Goumhouriya*, were due to a U.A.R. request for United Arab Airlines planes en route to New York to land in London, as El Al's do. The U.A.R. also wants to set up a direct air link between Cairo and southern Arabia.

The consular issue did seem to present no real problem. Cairo's plans for consulates in southern Arabia are part of a master scheme under preparation for some months, which also includes opening fifteen new diplomatic missions in the newly independent African states and Cyprus. Members of the new missions to Nigeria and Cyprus were already being named.

Sa'd Afer, Information Department director, announced that a chain of information centres was planned throughout Africa, the first two in Somalia and Nigeria.

Deal expected: Western diplomats in Cairo and Egyptian officials alike, all seemed to expect that the U.A.R. and British negotiators would come up with some kind of a deal on the consular issue, despite the continuing agitation on the south Arabian coast, and Anglo-Arab arguments over Oman in U.N.

A more likely source of difficulty was the situation between the U.A.R. and Jordan, which did not seem to be getting any better. There had been reports at mid-week, put about by the Middle East News Agency, that all Jordanian airfields

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had been closed. These were promptly denied.

Then the Damascus authorities charged that, on October 2, "infiltrators" from Jordan had planted three small bombs which exploded that evening in Damascus, one at the telephone administration building, another at the Hedjaz railway station, and a third in Shohada Square, causing little damage and no casualties.

10,000 dinars for success: According to *Al Ahram*, the saboteurs entered Syria illegally from Lebanon, and were members of a gang paid to blow up Latakia harbour installations and others on the Syrian-Jordan border. They were said to be Palestinian refugees who had been promised 10,000 dinars apiece if they succeeded in their mission.

"We are very sorry that these criminal agents should choose Damascus, the heart of Arabism, as a site for their bombings, instead of taking their explosives to Tel Aviv," commented *Al Ayam*, a Damascus daily.

Al Goumhouriya had more to say about the "international conspiracy" it accused Hussein of Jordan of hatching, with London, Amman, Teheran and Tunis as the main centres. (The paper, in common with the rest of the Cairo press, strongly played up remarks by Nasser and visiting King Zaher Shah of Afghanistan, praising Afghanistan's refusal to open relations with Israel, and contrasted it with Teheran's attitude.)

Vagueness the keynote: An integral part of this conspiracy, *Al Goumhouriya* went on, was the Hussein-protected "Syrian revolutionary government" in Jordan. Another, was the hiring of anti-Nasser newspapers in Beirut to print news of a resistance movement among Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

However, all references to British or American support for Hussein were kept vague. Since there were no formal British guarantees to Hussein, any references to any course of action in the event of a revolt in Jordan, could only be speculative.

In the same category were Cairo reactions to a *Daily Express* report of British plans, neither denied nor confirmed by London, to establish stockpiles of nuclear material in Cyprus, Aden and East African bases, and to extend the range of operation of R.A.F. bombers.

"Against the Arab will": This would be a "criminal initiative" on Britain's part, and against the will of the Arabs and all Africa, as well as being contrary to Prime Minister Macmillan's own efforts towards new disarmament talks, said *Al Goumhouriya*.

By the end of last week, Cairo was

sitting back and gleefully watching the developing crisis in Israel. Ben-Gurion's government seemed to be in danger of falling, and, so it seemed in Cairo, all they had to do was to watch and wait for the next move in the Middle East's war of nerves. Lavon was like a good tonic for the Egyptians.

"They are collapsing," cried the *Voice of the Arabs* addressing the Palestinians, "while your army of repatriation marches towards Palestine." It is generally assumed here, in broadcasts and in the press that the Israeli "security disaster" was connected with the raid on Gaza in February 1955, though within the privacy of government circles other possibilities are also mentioned.

Population shock: Meanwhile the pundits are trying to assess the implication of the first census of Egypt's population since the revolution in 1952.

Egypt's population on September 20, 1960 was 26,080,000 and Syria's 4,561,000. Egypt's total had increased by 7 million in 13 years. The largest concentrations were in Cairo, with 3,445,000 inhabitants; Alexandria with 1,513,000, and Greater Damascus, with 978,000. In Egypt there were 200,000 more males than females and in Syria the male majority was around 140,000. The total U.A.R. population was 30,641,000—"a real power in the world," said *Al Goumhouriya*.

INDOCTRINATION OF AFRICANS

from a special correspondent

In the ever-increasing campaign to counter Israeli influence in Africa, the authorities in Cairo have arranged special trips for African visitors to Egypt whether official, business or private.

These are taken on carefully arranged tours of "the border of Palestine." The itinerary includes Arab refugee camps where refugees appear to be anxious and well-drilled to recount their tale of Israeli crime and cruelty.

No anti-Israelism: Lately, African visitors have politely pointed out to their hosts that so much time appears to be taken up in selling the "hate Israel" line that they almost forget to show them the positive sides of Egyptian society. But the campaign has not done too well. Even in the predominantly Moslem areas such as Niger, Chad and Northern Nigeria there has been no marked switch to more emphatic anti-Israelism.

Two officials of the Islamic Congress in Cairo have now gone on a tour of their own to galvanise the African Moslem centres into a more demonstrative opposition to Israel.

IN THE NEWS

CONGRESS: WHO WILL GIVE A LEAD?

THE MORE ONE HEARS from Jerusalem about the preparations for this coming World Zionist Congress, the more unsatisfactory does it sound. The Executive has met and dispersed and we are no wiser than we were before as to its intentions — apart from the familiar global debates which it has arranged for Congress. But surely this is not what we now want from the Executive. What is expected from the Executive is an account of its stewardship, its successes and its failures, and—above all else—its specific proposals of what it, the Executive, proposes as a specific programme for the 1960s.

Clearly such a statement must take account of the conditions of life today—in Israel and in the Diaspora. There is considerable revision necessary of the accepted orthodox Zionist picture of the world as it is. The article by Giora Josephtal (on page 13) sheds significant new light on the situation in Israel, and on future Zionist priorities.

I wonder whether the Executive took a long hard look at the meaning of the startling figures presented by Josephtal; they affect virtually every aspect of the coming Congress's problems. Have any specific ideas been formulated by someone in authority to deal with them, to give a lead to Congress?

NO ROOM FOR U.S. JEWS

NOT ONLY THE ISRAELI situation has to be reappraised, as Josephtal has done, but also conditions in the United States are not all that static. Last week, the American Jewish Committee released information about a preliminary study which it had sponsored, which calls for some soul-searching answers about the future prospects of American Jewry. It showed that Jews constitute only one half of one per cent of the total executive personnel in leading American industrial companies, although about eight per cent (sixteen times as many) of the college-trained population of the United States is Jewish.

Companies with management employees ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 had fewer than ten Jewish executives. One company with 1,500 had only one. The same conclusion was reached by a survey of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Taking the

placement of the same number of Jewish and Christian graduates of the school who found employment with 150 of the largest corporations in the U.S., it found that the ratio of Christians to Jews was 20 to 1 in favour of the Christians.

Here again one would like to hear a reappraisal from the American Zionist leaders of the implications of this development. Could it be that, after all, Ben-Gurion was not so wrong about some of the sharp things he has had to say in the past about the prospect of American Jewry? Whether this is so or not, what is evident is that American Zionists should come to Congress with a frankness about their own situation equal to Josephtal's about Israel's. This is what the leadership should provide, and this should be reflected in the Congress agenda.

AFTER THE CONGRESS ELECTIONS

THE EDGES STILL have to be rounded off before the final outcome of Sunday's poll can be definitely declared, but the broad picture is already clear. It seems that about the same number of voters went to the poll as in 1950, the last time there was a contested election. Had the Mizrahi not withdrawn from the battle, the total would probably have been around 13,000. As it is, the Mizrahi boycott helped to boost their strongest opponents, the Poale Zion. It will probably have seven delegates now, whereas they would have had no more than three or four had the Mizrahi fought. The votes cast (with only a few more to come) were as follows:

	Southern List	Northern List
Z.F. - General Zionists	2,440	2,421
Mizrahi	... 65	39
Poale Zion	... 2,073	866
Mapam	... 397	129
Landman Group	... 236	80

Unless there is a last-minute upheaval caused by the doubtful votes which remain to be allocated, the division of seats would give the Z.F.-General Zionist List 11 delegates, the Poale Zion List 7 delegates and Mapam, one delegate. But the considerable number of Southerners who voted for Sharett, Dayan, or Peres, will be disappointed. Though they were all nominally elected, none of them will represent British Zionism at the Congress. But judging by the size of the Poale Zion poll, they proved to be a most useful decoration.



Congress Election—Commercial Road



Clapton Synagogue



Montague Road Bet Hamidrash



Neasden and (below) Golders Green



OIL

SOVIET WARNING TO MIDDLE EAST

RUSSIANS DEMAND PRE-WAR SHARE OF WORLD OIL MARKET

• Probably the least reported and most significant statement at the Arab Oil Congress in Beirut last month was a declaration made on October 20, by E. P. Gurov, the Chairman of the Soviet Oil Export Trade Organisation.

In this he emphasised that the Soviet Union meant to get back its pre-war share of world trade even if this meant involvement in the price-cutting competition. In short, he told the Arab oil producers that they will have to reckon with Soviet competition in their traditional oil markets in the western world, and that the Soviet Union will not be a party to the maintenance of artificially high prices which the Arab countries have demanded.

The following is the text of Gurov's speech:

The Soviet observers have listened with great interest to a number of noteworthy reports and speeches, which will, in our opinion, promote the development of the Arab national economies and maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

As far as Theodore Shabad's report on "Russia's potential in future oil markets" is concerned, we do not intend to take up your time with an analysis of it, because this so-called "Russian affairs specialist in Paris" has included in it so much biased opinion and so many incorrect statements and information.

We consider that there were also untrue statements in some of the other papers and speeches, although we do not want to dwell on them. I am not going to discuss Mr. Emile Bustani's speech, for instance. We consider that speeches and statements of that kind do nothing to further the defence of Arab interests.

Soviet not flooding the market : I would now like to say a few words about Soviet crude oil prices. In recent years, crude oil and petroleum product exports from the Soviet Union have been on the increase. Between 1954 and 1959 our annual exports to the capitalist countries rose from 3.5 to 14 million tons.

This relatively steep rise is accounted



KHRUSHCHEV'S NEW FACE
Arab oil competitor

for by the fact that *Sojuznefteexport* (S.N.E.—the Russian oil export organisation) has been operating in world oil markets for some time, since the Soviet Union has always been one of the world's main oil exporters. Her biggest customers have been the countries of western Europe.

Between 1925 and 1935, these countries imported some 210 million tons of crude and petroleum products, including 30 million tons (14.3 per cent of the total) from the Soviet Union. Between 1956 and 1959 inclusive, the figure for imports was 540 million tons. Of this, 24 million tons, or 4.4 per cent, came from the U.S.S.R. It is therefore evident that western markets have not been flooded with Soviet oil.

Regaining what was lost : Between 1922 and 1940, Soviet petroleum exports were between 14 and 30 per cent of produc-

tion. In 1959, the Soviet Union produced 129 million tons of crude, and exported 14 million tons of crude and petroleum products—only 10.8 per cent.

¶ We are not encroaching on world oil markets and prejudicing the position of other, traditional suppliers. All we are doing is regaining our place among the exporting countries of the world, a place we have as of right. We occupied this place before the war, and it was because of wartime conditions and the necessity for re-establishing home industry after the war, that we lost it.

We are sure that the Arab countries need have no fear for the fate of their exports to western Europe and other countries, particularly since world consumption of crude is rising yearly.

More than one price : There have lately been press reports that the Soviet Union is selling oil at below world market prices. The prices at which *Sojuznefteexport* is selling crude and petroleum products are in fact those prevailing in oil markets today. It must be remembered that there is not just one price, just as there is not just one market.

In fact, there are two oil markets—the monopoly market controlled by eight international oil companies, and the independent market, where dozens of independent companies are operating. The facts show that the eight biggest oil companies, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Gulf Oil, Texas Oil, Standard Oil of California, Socony Mobil (all American), Royal Dutch Shell (Anglo-Dutch), British Petroleum (English) and Compagnie Française des Pétroles (French) produce 88 per cent of all crude produced in the U.S.A. and the socialist countries, and process 84 per cent.

Cut-price oil : The "big eight's" wide

MIDDLE EAST OIL INCOME

(in million dollars)

	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Iran	Iraq	Qatar	Bahrein	Total
1948	...	12	32	37	10	—	92
1949	...	12	66	50	8	—	137
1950	...	12	113	45	15	1	188
1951	...	18	165	23	39	4	252
1952	...	57	212	—	112	10	395
1953	...	169	226	—	144	18	562
1954	...	194	281	9	191	30	716
1955	...	282	275	91	206	35	898
1956	...	293	283	153	193	36	968
1957	...	308	303	213	144	45	1,023
1958	...	354	302	272	237	61	1,238
1959	...	345	315	258	252	53	1,236
Total 1948-1959 :	2,056	2,573	1,151	1,551	293	81	7,705

measure of control of the oil market permits them to fix and manipulate prices as they like. On the non-monopoly market, however, where dozens of independent companies are operating and conditions are different, there is a different set of prices because of acute competition.

According to the oil press and such publications as *Platt's Oilgram*, 1959-60 prices for oil marketed by the independent American companies were 30 per cent and sometimes even 40 per cent lower than posted prices. According to *Platt's Oilgram* of March 7, Venezuelan crude was being sold then at 40 per cent below posted prices. (That is, the prevailing prices for Middle East oil—*Ed. J.O.*)

It should also be noted that, when there is overproduction, the major international oil companies themselves often sell their crude to independent companies at free market prices, which show a discount on the posted prices.

According to *Petroleum Week* of May 20, 1960, half the crude produced in 1959 by Creole Petroleum, the largest Venezuelan company, was sold at a discount. In 1960, the proportion has risen to two-thirds.

Russians must conform to prevailing discounts: All these facts show that, just as there are numerous independent companies, so there are market prices which represent quoted prices less a discount. When a new seller or buyer appears on the free market, he can only operate successfully if he works according to the conditions obtaining there.

Sojuznefteexport is one of the major independents and has to conform to market conditions and sell at free market prices. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that market prices should not be so low as to undermine the general price structure, and the oil exporting countries' efforts to maintain crude oil prices have our complete understanding.

¶ Like any other oil exporting country, we are interested in selling crude at the fairest possible prices. When they fall, *Sojuznefteexport* is also compelled to lower its prices, for Soviet contract prices depend on the level of posted prices. When this falls, our own prices are lowered accordingly.

More for host governments: We do not intend to dwell on the activities of foreign oil companies in the Arab countries, but everyone is aware of their fabulous profits, made out of oil which does not belong to them. For instance, net profits of the oil monopolies on Near East oil in 1958 amounted to 1,300 million dollars according to the *Wall Street Magazine* of May 23, 1959.

It is no wonder that the Arab count-

ries are now demanding a revision of the outdated principle of a fifty-fifty distribution of profits, which is unfair and holds back the economic development of those countries.

As is generally known, several companies have already renounced this principle. The agreement between E.N.I., the Italian concern, and the Government

of Iran, for instance, which established a joint Italo-Iranian company with equal rights, stipulates a profit distribution of 75 per cent to Iran and 25 per cent to the Italian company. The agreements between Japan Petroleum Trading and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait provide a more advantageous distribution of profits for those countries.

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in his Statement for the year ended 31st March, 1960, said:

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR. Trading Profit for the year is £27,167,995, a new record, being an increase of £2,598,793 over that for the previous year. This is the result of savings in administration coupled with higher sales which were achieved by

every one of our seven major trading divisions.

DIVIDENDS AND APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS.

The total dividend paid and recommended on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Stock of the Parent Company is 37½ per cent., less tax, amounting to £5,304,022. This is an increase of 2½ per cent. on the previous year, and it is payable upon larger capital as a result of a Scrip Issue of one "A" Ordinary Share of 5s. for every ten Ordinary or "A" Ordinary 5s. units held, made on the 10th November, 1959. The effective increase in dividend is therefore 5·7 per cent. The profit retained in the business amounts to £6,884,031, so that the above dividend is covered 2·3 times by net distributable revenue.

PROGRESS AND EXPANSION.

Your Board and executive have concentrated their efforts during the year upon increasing efficiency in every aspect of the business. We have continued to modernise existing stores, shops and warehouses. In addition new sites and premises have been acquired and rebuilt wherever necessary. Apart from substantial capital expenditure in this direction, we have for some years spent over £1M. per annum upon maintenance and renovation of existing properties. Over the next five years we plan to make available from retained profits a further £25M. for accounts receivable, new buildings and re-equipment.

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CONCLUSION.

We continue to look ahead and plan for the future with a powerful and progressive organisation at our command. I believe that full employment, high wages, and rising production are good for all, and that the prosperity of your Company will continue as the country's economy expands. Sales for the current year to date are in excess of the same period last year and subject to unforeseen circumstances I am hopeful that the earned profits for this year will be no less satisfactory than those now placed before you.

Comparative Figures 1951-1960



Year ended 31st March.	Group Trading Profit before Depreciation, etc. and taxation.	Depreciation.	Net Dividends paid to Stockholders of G.U.S. Ltd.	Profit retained in Business.	Group Net Assets.
1951 ...	£ 8,161,150	£ 658,483	£ 345,667	£ 1,972,928	£ 18,025,481
1952 ...	10,007,555	740,654	412,784	2,450,892	21,527,186
1953 ...	11,443,390	748,486	792,615	2,462,142	25,649,539
1954 ...	15,541,292	781,312	1,408,646	3,410,750	33,420,756
1955 ...	18,923,479	973,352	2,927,438	5,008,376	50,433,226
1956 ...	20,273,185	1,298,191	3,438,170	4,835,402	56,987,120
1957 ...	21,630,137	1,429,265	3,620,915	5,165,349	66,549,234
1958 ...	23,193,764	1,925,308	3,950,579	4,836,268	75,531,767
1959 ...	24,569,202	2,159,979	4,506,935	5,206,614	81,650,092
1960 ...	27,167,995	2,247,334	5,445,887	6,884,031	98,252,685

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ISRAEL

MAPAI ELITE GOING MIDDLE CLASS FACING THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

by the Minister of Labour, Giora Josephtal

The past few years have witnessed momentous changes both in Israel as a whole and in Mapai, the country's leading political party. The Sinai campaign drastically changed our political and military situation. Social tensions eased off materially, and the number of unemployed dropped by 60 per cent while our total population grew by 250,000.

The population in the development towns has increased by 80,000 persons, the flow from border settlements and villages to the cities has slowed down. It is now possible to speak of relative population stability in these new villages.

Half the *ma'abarot* (transit camps) have disappeared. We are already building permanent housing—or will begin to build it shortly—for some of the 40 per cent who still live in *ma'abarot*.

Mapai's objectives : Mapai, too, has grown. It is imperative, though, that we thoroughly discuss some pertinent issues which demand clearly defined attitudes on our part.

We are a labour party. Our socialism is not rigid; it is fluid and dynamic. We have built it to meet our specific conditions.

The keynote of our socialism is development, but one of our basic weaknesses is the gap between our programme for development and the actual pace. The task of development today has been imposed mainly on the immigrants, and in some part on the younger generation, the children of veteran settlers.

A new division : The present situation cannot continue for long. This division is roughly between newcomers and some dedicated persons who do physical labour, on the one hand, and the established city-dwelling Israelis who are operating the country's services, on the other.

Our "elite," which sets the tone, and its offspring are now in the midst of a moral crisis. They have begun to question the principles which they once considered as fundamental and binding: work, mutual aid, the pioneering spirit.

Rooted in our way of life today is the belief that freeing oneself from physical labour means improving one's social position. Members of our "elite" no longer work in kibbutzim but in offices. They are again fighting for the right to be a part

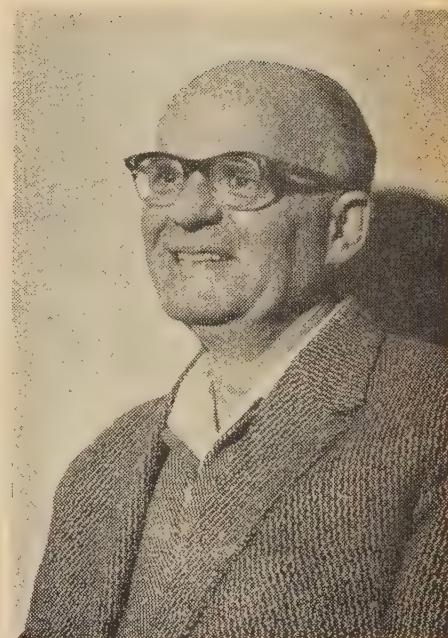
of the middle classes, and not for the right to belong to the working classes.

Education as escapism : Work has now been placed in opposition to higher education, as if these two values negate rather than complement each other. This has led to a serious disruption in our economic and social life. All too often the desire for a secondary education is being utilised as a means of escape from physical labour.

And the result: about 80 per cent of our 14 year-old youth enter high schools and less than one-third of them graduate. The others fall by the wayside and seek non-productive work which does not involve physical labour. 25 per cent of our 17 year-olds attend secondary school while only 10 per cent do so in England.

In the United States of America, six out of every ten persons in the 18-25 age group attend high schools or colleges. A considerable proportion of the graduates from these later take up vocational or industrial work, for they do not view their secondary education as being in opposition to physical labour. One out of 14 persons there has an academic degree, but no one considers this degree as a ticket for admission to a special class. At the end of the 19th century in the United States, a white collar worker earned twice as much as an industrial worker.

Today, white collar workers earn one-third less than industrial workers. Israel lags behind in bringing about a similar pay ratio between industrial and white collar workers. Our social values must be read-



JOSEPHTAL
A new order of society

justed and those engaging in physical labour must be given their rightful place in society.

More wage equality : In the past few years there has been increasing pressure for wage differentials. This process began after the founding of the State, with the expansion of our educational and health services, and with the growth of our civil service—which today numbers 57,000 and whose conduct greatly influences the entire country.

This process was largely inevitable, since Israel had the smallest wage differentials between the unskilled and highly-skilled worker, between officials at opposite ends of the wage scale. In 1948, the wage differential between the lowest and the highest paid worker was 1 to 2.5. Today it is 1 to 4.

Too many students ? Further increases in the differential are not justified by our

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national economy or by our division of manpower. We no longer need to encourage persons to take up academic professions.

There is no country—except the United States—which has as many students as Israel. In proportion to our population we have twice as many as France, two and a half times as many as Switzerland and Sweden, and three times as many as Holland.

The fight for increased wage differentials is not only an economic fight. It is also in part a fight for establishing new social classes.

In examining the historic task of creating one people out of veterans and new settlers, we find that "social absorption" is lagging behind economic absorption.

Young Mapai: There is no other party in this country which has such a high percentage of youth as Mapai. Our active members, whose number is between 20,000 and 30,000, have true partners in our youth in proportions never before witnessed. We have frequently tried to inspire our young members with the spirit of volunteering, but with scant success.

We did not fully succeed in the "from city to farm" movement, or in directing persons to the development areas. The average Israeli, even the press, has written off the spirit of pioneering as a remnant of a past era. Some say it is not necessary; others that it is necessary but that it cannot be brought to life.

We must tell ourselves that there is no substitute for the pioneering spirit, and that without it no acts of courage are possible in Israel. We shall be poorer spiritually and become a movement without a goal unless we revive *halutzut* (pioneering).

What is pioneering today? This does not mean only going to the new agricultural areas. Pioneering can also mean settling in the development towns, from Kiryat Shmoneh to Elath, creating new industries, or even developing services in new regions.

The weaknesses of the working youth programme arise from the fact that there are a dozen ideological movements, most of which lack the educational means or ability to absorb newcomers.

Since 1948, their strength has decreased with the weakening of the kibbutz movement with which they were connected.

But, on the other hand, their tasks have increased immeasurably within the new State. It is through youth organisations that immigrant youth comes face to face with the realities of the country, learns Hebrew, and receives a minimum of education and guidance in choosing a job.

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BOOKS

NURI AND THE MUFTI

INDEPENDENT IRAQ, by Majid Khadduri ; 388 pp., index, map ; (*Oxford University Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs*) 45s.

Professor Khadduri is one of the rare historians of contemporary affairs to whom facts are more important than sympathies or even loyalties. When the first edition of this book was published in 1951, it turned out to be a most searching and revealing record of Nuri Said, who appeared to be at the zenith of power.

Khadduri claimed, in a letter to the Editor, that this had not been his intention, that Nuri was his friend and had discussed many of the aspects of the book with him. This, in my opinion, made Professor Khadduri's objectivity still more remarkable.

This second edition has been expanded by some hundred pages. In a way, the duplicity of Nuri towards his political colleagues, his allies and his opponents emerges even more clearly. But in this case, Khadduri also introduces a good deal of important information about the Mufti and the Germans, including the complete text of a long letter (in French) from the Mufti to Hitler. Although, the book does not deal with the revolution of 1958 or its aftermath, it provides the fullest and most penetrating analysis of the events which led to it. It goes back to 1932 for its starting point and so must everyone who wants to come to grips with modern Iraq.

I would gladly abandon a whole library of current books on Iraq and follow Professor Khadduri's safari through the jungle of modern Iraqi politics. There is no other guide to equal him.

WHOSE FRIEND ?

DIVIDE AND LOSE, by Michael Ionides, 272 pp., maps, graphs, index ; (*Geoffrey Bles*) 21s.

This is an exposure of which the British press has been afraid, and which other writers have feared to touch though "everyone" knows that it is true. "Israelis and Zionists," says Ionides, must expect to have their affairs noted and discussed. They have no right to expect that Gentiles will shrink from their duty for



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JONATHAN CAPE

ever for fear of being accused of anti-Semitism. Mr. Ionides, let me say at once, is not afraid of being so accused. And quite rightly.

For his book shows that he loves the Jews—so long as they submit ; he admires them—so long as they keep out of sight ; he respects them—so long as they stick to lost causes ; and he has nothing against them—so long as they do not assert their own interests. Let them remain patriotic Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen and—er . . . Germans and Poles (if they managed to survive) and Ionides is the man through thick and thin. But as for the "expansionist" Zionists and the machiavellian Israelis, they are not real Jews.

Ionides describes his book as the story of Arab revolt between 1955 and 1958—a subject worth studying, and one of which he ought to be well qualified to write. But instead of doing so, he has rewritten the story of Zionism and the Middle East to show that behind every major event in the Middle East since before the Balfour Declaration, the moving finger has been that of a Zionist. There is nothing that escapes his eagle eye. Nuri wanted a peace settlement with Israel, Nasser wanted one. Eden had a peace plan which the Arabs accepted

but always Israel rejected any idea of peace because it conflicted with expansionist Zionism.

And as for the Suez, here too everybody has been afraid to tell the real story. Eden and Nasser were on the verge of a settlement. In order to prevent this, the Israelis carried out a whole range of complicated actions, starting with attacks on Jordan, so as to force Eden into war with Nasser. After this, pretty well anything was possible. The Eisenhower Doctrine, the troubles in Jordan, the Iraqi revolution were of course all planned by the Zionist offspring of the Elders. There it is. Some quite intelligent people will accept this as history. Many Arabs have undoubtedly done so during their thirty years of association with Ionides, and more will do so now. This is one of the tragedies of the situation. The British friends of the Arabs who ought to be able to help them and advise them are merely pulling their blinkers still more closely over Arab eyes and making a real appraisal of their situation that much more difficult.

But has Ionides not overlooked something in his story? Was there not somewhere a slight case of murder in which the Jews (and Zionists) were the victims, and which had a considerable bearing on the Palestine story? There is no mention of it in this daring analysis; perhaps, it too was arranged by the Zionists? Ionides is one of the few men who could have contributed something fresh to this debate and helped it towards a solution. Instead, he has merely confused it with his own confusion and prejudice.

Jon Kimche

MICHAEL OSTERWEIL

Michael Osterweil, whose first exhibition of paintings opens at Leighton House on Monday, is a 28 year-old, self-taught artist of unusual gifts. He was born in Berlin and taken to Palestine as a baby. After school he held a number of different jobs until serving in the Israel Army from 1947 to 1951. In 1954, he married an English-born Jewess and came to live in London because of his wife's health. Here he has been successful in setting up a number of business enterprises which enable him to devote most of his life to painting.

In personality and drive he is a typical uninhibited, extrovert Sabra type and his painting expresses the same vigorous, almost aggressive, freshness. Although untaught, he is far from untrained.

Rousseau parallels: From childhood he has painted and drawn, recording his impressions and imagination, and stretch-

ing his gifts to the fullest. This dedication is constantly in conflict with a struggle to make line, colour and texture adequately achieve his ambitious ends and gives his work a dramatic quality.

I can best indicate this by referring to some similarities with the French primitive painter of the 19th century—Le Douanier Rousseau. There are differences, of course, largely because Osterweil is an energetic young man, impatient with himself, whilst the Frenchman was older and calmer.

But the similarities are extraordinary, particularly in Osterweil's compositions devoted to Biblical subjects or allegorical themes.

Prodigious range: It is typical of untrained artists that they ache to paint large, complex scenes which would frighten more mature men. Osterweil, like Rousseau, has a rich, almost exotic imagination, given to sensuous form, lush vegetation and brilliant colour.

Even in his portraits, fairly ordinary features are transformed into rather macabre, oriental masks. Defects of draughtsmanship are more than compensated for by a dynamic, artistic personality.

The range of subjects is prodigious. The large biblical scenes, *Moses Breaking the Tablets* and *The Fall of Jerusalem*, are crowded with figures and passionate movement. The portraits and female studies, many of negresses, glow with a life of their own. The Jewish themes, particularly a painting of the High Priest, are imbued with a curious mixture of reverence and youthful revaluation.

Suitable outlet: There are also land-



"HIGH PRIEST" BY OSTERWEIL
Untaught but not untrained

scapes, fantasies, flower pieces, etc. Some may be repelled by the stridency of these paintings, the rather harsh primary colours and the nervous quality of the line; but those who have seen recent exhibitions in London of Expressionist German art will recognise affinities with this emotional style.

Osterweil, it seems to me, has a special talent for mural decoration. This would be a suitable outlet for his great energy and would enable his vivid colours and exaggerated forms to be seen at an appropriate distance. If only a courageous architect or the committee of a suitable Jewish institution would have the imagination to use his gifts.

Charles S. Spencer

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

ECONOMY STILL IMPROVING . . . BUT FIRM HAND NEEDED

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The Governor of the Bank of Israel, David Horowitz, has stated that 1960 is likely to prove a year of "marking time". He expects that the trade deficit will either rise or fall by a few million dollars, without showing a pronounced improvement or deterioration.

At the same time, he commented that lack of progress is something Israel cannot afford, and blamed what he termed the "over-expansion of credit to the public by the banks" and too rapid increases in *per capita* consumption for the situation.

There can be no doubt that on the last point Horowitz is in the right. The standard of living in Israel has been rising too fast, and this is at least partly reflected in the growing import bill. The Governor also has most economists on his side in his battle against too easy credit, despite Tannenbaum's and Sapir's conclusions. But his remark that 1960 is a year of no progress appears exaggerated in view of the following facts:

Unfavourable terms of trade : Firstly, the terms of trade have been running against Israel. Citrus prices declined by some 10 per cent as against the previous year, while import prices remained relatively stable. Secondly, during 1959 Israel bought ships costing \$13½ million. In 1960, the corresponding figure is expected to be \$38 million.

The difference of nearly \$25 million will of course be reflected in the trade deficit, but such spending can hardly be regarded as fostering consumption. Excluding ships — which have hitherto proved an excellent investment — the trade deficit is likely to be substantially smaller than last year. And there are hopes that the balance of services (i.e. "invisible trade") will be better.

The balance of payments for the first half of 1960, just published, clearly indicates a number of positive developments. The balance of trade shows a deficit \$2.2 million larger than during the corresponding period of 1959.

Raw material imports up : This must be mainly ascribed to the fall in citrus prices already mentioned and to the \$3.8

million rise in imports of investment goods. The increase in raw material imports, which totalled \$14.6 million, is likely to conceal a certain proportion of consumption, since an appreciable percentage of raw materials imported is used for manufactures sold locally.

But a country rapidly expanding its industry must increase its raw material imports to some extent. And in Israel this is doubly true, since it is not possible to base all her industries on local raw materials.

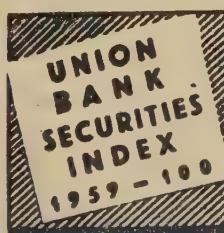
The really hopeful news comes from the "invisibles." First of all tourism. During the first six months of 1960, tourists spent \$13 million in Israel, as against \$8.1 million in the first half of 1959. Though Israelis travelling abroad also spent more—\$4.7 million instead of \$3 million—the net gain on the item was \$3.2 million.

Shipping credit balance : Shipping and the airways have also been increasing their contributions to the country's foreign exchange earnings. Shipping had a credit balance of \$11.5 million (earnings \$24.0 million, outlays \$12.5 million) as against \$8.8 million last year.

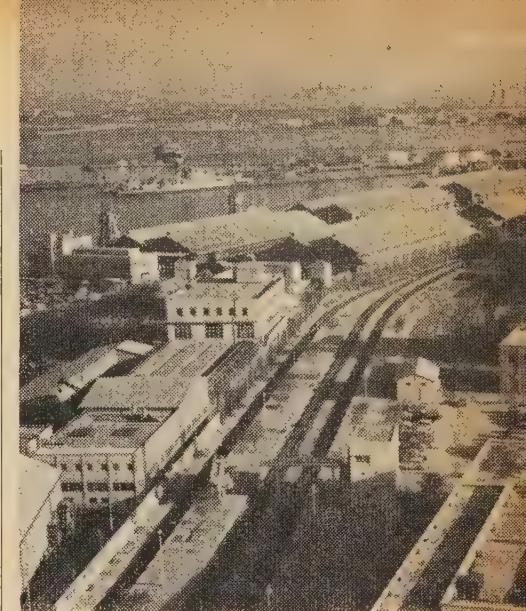
El Al's foreign currency account showed a surplus of \$2.7 million (earnings \$10.9 million, outlays \$8.2 million) as compared with \$2.6 million in the first half of 1959. The net gain to the economy on transport services was thus \$14.2 million—\$2.8 million more than last year.

A slight but surprising improvement also occurred in the State's insurance balance—for the first time in several years; the deficit on this account declining from \$2 million (Jan.-June 1959) to \$1.5 million (Jan.-June 1960).

More loan interest : The two items which invariably ensure a deficit on the services account—investments and Government expenditure abroad—were both somewhat larger. The deficit on the Government account (which includes arms purchases) rose by \$1.2 million to



	20.10	27.10	TENDENCY :
DOLLAR BONDS:	93.0	92.7	DOLLAR BONDS : LOWER
C.O.L. BONDS	99.3	100	C.O.L. BONDS : RISING
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HAIFA HARBOUR
Millions from shipping

\$26.7 million. The deficit on the investment account increased by \$1.4 million to \$16.7 million.

In the first case, some of the rise was due to the smaller amount of money spent by foreign missions in Israel. In the second, the larger amount of interest paid on inter-governmental loans was the main cause of the deterioration.

Finally, there was a highly gratifying improvement in "miscellaneous services," where instead of a deficit of \$1.8 million the balance was almost exactly even. This was due chiefly to the \$1.6 million earned by Israel contractors working abroad and a \$1 million increase in income from agents' fees.

Better balance : The total deficit on the services balance declined from \$28.2 million to \$22.6 million. After allowing for the \$2.2 million increase in the trade deficit, the current balance was thus about \$3.4 million better than last year over the half year.

There was also an increase of some \$7.6 million in unrequited receipts, due largely to the further growth of personal restitution payments from West Germany, which rose to \$49.3 million over the half-year. Reparations declined by \$12.4 million and there was a slight increase in the U.S. Grant-in-Aid. The small rise in U.J.A. remittances was offset by fewer private transfers.

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ROOM FOR EXPANSION IN FUR TRADE

RESERVOIR OF SKILLED WORKERS

Among the investment projects proposed by the Industrial Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, an interesting proposal concerns the establishment of a fur manufacturing and trading company.

Israel today boasts many families skilled in this field who have as yet had no opportunity of utilising their experience, for even though there are some forty manufacturers, seven of whom have been exporting for some time, they all operate on a small scale.

However, the export market is as yet by no means saturated, and it is proposed to establish additional workshops and provide more efficient and streamlined trading facilities both for new and existing manufacturers. Initially most raw pelts will have to continue to be imported, but the development of nutria raising promises well for the future.

Chinchilla and sheep: In addition, experiments with chinchilla indicate the possibility of successful returns. Together with the expansion of sheep breeding, these sources may in time provide a local supply of raw materials. Most of the output will be destined for export, particularly as fur coats, for which high prices are paid on world markets.

Existing workshops generally employ 3-4 workers, and sell their products through affiliated shops to tourists and the local market. Export business is still limited, and the small scale of operations makes for inefficiency in terms of foreign trade.

A specialised trading company could succeed in bulk purchase of raw materials and in bulk marketing of local finished products, at the same time cutting down on overhead and sales expenses. Such a trading company would also be able to obtain larger credits than are available to small enterprises.

Exports up: Purchases of raw hides and skins are still concentrated mainly on London, but exports could be developed in continental Europe—Switzerland, West Germany and Italy are already the main foreign customers—as well as in the United Kingdom, the U.S., Canada and South America.

Exports in 1958 and 1959 were \$130,000 and \$200,000, with about 20 per cent of sales for foreign currency being made to tourists visiting Israel. That the export market, apart from tourist sales, has developed as much as it has, is large-

ly due to the fact that some of the local furriers have long-standing business, even family connections abroad where the trade is also in Jewish hands.

The projected central trading company would investigate new sources of supply in such nearby markets as Iran, India and Turkey, where buying direct could effect savings of 8-10 per cent. Tanning and dyeing operations would be undertaken in Israel by local firms which have reached international standards and whose capacity is as yet not fully exploited. Linings of all kinds are manufactured locally.

Separate manufacture: The trading company would deal with all stages of the fur business, from the purchase of raw materials to the sale of the finished product except for the actual manufacture. This would be carried out by independent sub-contractors, each employing an average of six workers.

Total investment in fixed assets for a trading company alone should amount approximately £45,000, and total working capital to £284,000, of which \$80,000 should be in foreign currency. Relatively big stocks of raw materials would have to be carried to allow for regular tanning and dyeing operations. Total operating expenses, at an annual production level of 1,550 fur coats, would amount to £554,000 while total sales receipts are estimated at £624,000.

In addition, the establishment of workshops would require an investment of £25,000 each and they could go into production within three months of the decision to establish them, since premises and skilled furriers are available, the Ministry considers. The investment per person employed would amount to approximately £4,000, with an added value on finished goods of 35-40 per cent.

CONSTRUCTION OF HAIFA SHIPYARD STARTING SOON

The contract for the first phase of the projected £30 million shipyard at Haifa has been awarded jointly to an Israeli firm and Edmund Nuttall, Sons and Company (London) Ltd. of the U.K., and is expected to be signed very shortly.

The two firms' tenders were accepted over those of eight European and four local companies for the £3 million (some £600,000) first stage of the project—the construction of two ship repairing piers.

By the middle of 1961, when the piers should be completed, Haifa will be able to repair ships of every kind, and once the shipway is finished, will be able to build ships of up to 10,000 tons. The capacity of the completed yard will be much greater—ships of up to 30,000 tons.

LETTERS

LAVON AND AFTER

Sir.—Mr. Kimche in his article "Enough is Enough" in last week's *Jewish Observer* writes that the "Lavon Affair," "a purely internal party issue," has been "extended to involve Israel's armed forces and even her good name." The obvious solution is, therefore, he suggests, "to call a halt to the Lavon affair."

But has not Mr. Kimche overlooked the real issue involved? Can the Lavon affair simply be dismissed as a "purely internal party issue" to be settled by the Mapai politicians among themselves?

It has now been revealed by the Cohen Inquiry that at least one document was forged in 1954 in an attempt to force the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Lavon, then Minister of Defence. The Cohen Committee, however, made no attempt to ascertain the ultimate responsibility for this forgery. It merely decided that two officers were responsible for its actual execution. Until an impartial inquiry commission has concluded that the forgery was the work of these two alone, the good name of the Israeli Government will unfortunately, but inevitably, be in jeopardy. This is not a question of security, for the inquiry could be held in camera. But it is a question of the integrity of Israeli democracy.

Shimon Sandbank
Jonathan Frankel

Jesus College,
Cambridge.

GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY

Sir.—The very enlightening account of the relationship between the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency in your issue of October 7, makes very sad reading for veteran Zionists. It is very disappointing to find the Prime Minister of Israel not only not welcoming the help of Zionists and other Jews throughout the world, but positively repelling it. Most Governments would give their eyes to have friends and supporters in every country the way the Israeli Government has in the Jewish communities throughout the world.

Having said that, one cannot absolve Dr. Nahum Goldmann and the Jewish Agency from serious mistakes. It is obviously impossible for Dr. Nahum Goldmann to sit in at Cabinet meetings, but it is very essential that the Jewish Agency should be given advance notice of contemplated legislation and be taken into the confidence of the Government as much as possible. In return, the Jewish Agency should not ask the Government to make any contribution to the Agency's Settlement budget. The Agency should give to the Government, not receive financial help from it. This should be done even if the activities of the Agency are

curtailed in accordance with their financial capacity.

The Agency must not cavil at the rate of exchange for the £1 Sterling. The Agency should not make a profit from the rate of exchange.

I think it wrong that the Agency should take for their administration expenses, moneys subscribed for Israel, other than a sum for the actual cost of fund raising. If some of the organisations are unable to raise funds themselves, it is better that they should disappear.

S. Phillips

Pilgrim Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

CHAOTIC CHARITY

Sir.—I am writing with regard to the article on page 10 of your Oct. 21 issue under the heading of "Time to Call a Halt."

I fully agree with your views and I am in the same position as one of your readers who has sent you a batch of expensive printed literature. I get numerous appeals twice a year, before Easter and before the New Year, and find myself in a quandary to know to whom to send a donation, and invariably I find I am sending just a little to most of them, whereas if there were one organisation I would be most happy to make a larger contribution than the combined small items.

I think it would be an excellent idea if it were possible to have three organisations only, namely:

1. An organisation for J.P.A. only;
2. An organisation for all Charities other than the above in Israel;
3. An organisation for all Charities at home.

I am sure it would save a lot of trouble to the Donor of having to make out numerous cheques and it would also save a lot of expense to the Charities concerned.

J. Lottenberg
North Audley Street, W.1.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

Sir.—Two weeks—all in—for £100 may be a pipe dream. The provision and improvement of hotels is a problem of the moment. It could be solved by Tourist Board grading and state aid—hoteliers could be encouraged to up-grade to a standard laid down by the Tourist Board and loans, well secured on the hotel itself, could be repaid by interest and sinking fund over 10, 15 or 20 years.

Isidore Wartski

Derwen Deg,
Bangor, N. Wales.

Sir.—In your issue of October 14, you say—with regard to tourist movements between Israel and neighbouring countries—that "A tourist who first enters Israel cannot obtain admission to a neighbouring country."

We wish to point out that the position is

that there is no difficulty whatsoever for tourists entering Israel first to cross to Jordan, or vice versa, as long as the crossing at the Jerusalem frontier is done once.

M. Perry,
DIRECTOR

Orientours (London) Ltd.,
Regent Street, W.1.

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Sun. 6th November : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage : Wilderness or Flourishing Garden : Agriculture in the Negev. 20.40 In the Jewish World.
Mon. 7th November : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Newsreel. 20.35 Music.
Tues. 8th November : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 Round and About.
Wed. 9th November : 20.15 The News. 20.25 "Dear Maestro . . ." Story of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.
Thurs. 10th November : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Investment in Israel : First talk in series. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman.

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THE CHALLENGE OF THE LAND

by MOSHE SHARETT

The area around Israel continues to be convulsed by strife and conflict. It bustles with the unknown and the unpredictable.

In the midst of all this turmoil and uncertainty, Israel stands out as an island of democratic stability, of clarity of purpose, and of dedication to constructive ends. It stands on guard along its frontiers with undiminished vigilance, but the élan of its national energy is harnessed to a creative effort. Thousands, refugees from misery and spiritual bondage, continue to enter its ever-open gates in search of freedom and dignity. Its development drive is proceeding apace.

A new and most challenging phase of Israel's progress, particularly in the agrarian and agricultural fields, has been ushered in by the recent accord regulating the relations and laying down a new *modus vivendi* between the Government of Israel and the Jewish National Fund as the instrument of land acquisition and development of the World Zionist movement. This agreement opens a new and highly significant chapter in the Fund's history.

The idea of the Jewish National Fund at its inception was sweeping, majestic and absolute—almost utopian at the time. The vision of the land becoming the perpetual property of the Jewish people was organically bound up with the grand Herzlian concept of the acquisition of the Land of Israel in political terms, by one

spectacular act of diplomacy enjoying full international support.

Great ideas are often born in the realm of abstract thought but their execution calls for adjustment to reality. The initial vision of the fathers of the J.N.F. was destined to be fulfilled only gradually, by piecemeal evolution. The work of land purchase, which started from very small beginnings under the Ottoman régime and gradually broadened under the British Mandate, had at every stage to adjust itself to the facts of the situation, to overcome difficulties and to put up with limitations. Yet in every stage of progress the ultimate goal was ever present.

THE DECISIVE FRACTION

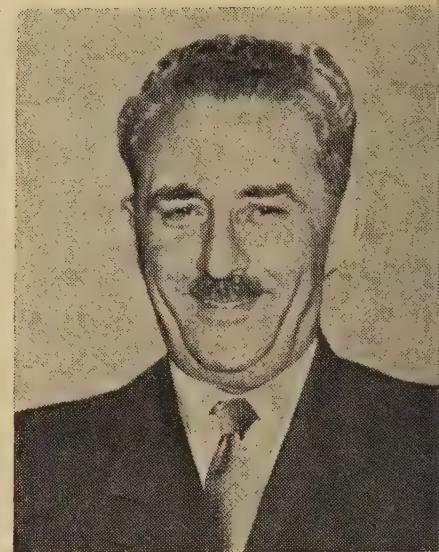
By the time we had reached the threshold of independence in the fateful year of 1948, only a small fraction of the area of Palestine had been acquired by the Keren Kayemeth, but that fraction proved decisive in our preparation for statehood and in the struggle into which we were forced in order to save it. The agricultural economy which grew up on that land strengthened enormously the position of the Yishuv as a self-contained economic unit. The territorial positions thus acquired were of momentous value in the War of Liberation. The reservoir of manpower accumulated in the agricultural settlements on J.N.F. land, at once idealistic and yet possessed of an outstanding practical effectiveness, played a most vital role.

The attainment of statehood brought about a spectacular and epoch-making change in our land position. Vast areas of the native soil of our people came into our possession at one stroke. I do not here refer to the extension of our political sovereignty over 80 per cent of the area of Palestine west of the Jordan which is now the territory of independent Israel, but to the fact that the bulk of the cultivable land within that territory, as well as its waste lands, came within the direct ownership of the State.

The far-reaching agrarian transformation thus attained at first led to a certain amount of organisational confusion—of duplication and overlapping. The question arose—must the two systems of national land, namely the major but newly improved system of State-owned

Tomorrow evening, over 600 delegates will be at the Savoy Hotel, London, for the opening of the 36th Annual Conference of the Jewish National Fund and the beginning of a two-day meeting that will survey the past year's activity and examine the tasks for the coming year.

This article, by Israel's former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, is extracted from a booklet shortly to be available in this country. It forms a background paper of importance to all who are associated with this, the largest British mass movement exclusively devoted to the social and economic development of Israel and her people.



Moshe Sharett.

land and the minor but well established system of land owned by the J.N.F., continue in existence as separate entities, side by side? And if so, should each author be entirely independent of the other? That is, should each formulate and follow its own agrarian policy, engage in its own programme of land development, maintain its own land administration? Or, there was to be co-ordination, what form should it take?

CHANGED FUNCTION

An even more fundamental problem was raised affecting the very existence of the J.N.F. under the new régime. Was there any reason for its continuing to operate after the attainment of independence, or had not its historic rôle been terminated with the establishment of the State of Israel to which it had been such an important contributory factor? Was there any practical merit in the maintenance of the principle of the ownership of the Jewish people in a portion of the land of Israel, at the time when the State of Israel, which in a historic sense belonged to all Jews, already owned most of that land?

In the meantime, while this process of discussion and heartsearching went on, the programme and practice of the J.N.F. underwent a marked change, dictated by the change of background.

While certain isolated land purchases still continued, land acquisition ceased to occupy a central part in the Fund's work. The emphasis was shifted from land purchase to land reclamation—from

JPA - JNF NEWS

a mere transfer of title to land already existing to the elemental process of the creation of new soil.

This evolution has been given full expression in the land laws passed by the Knesset and a fresh impetus by the agreement between the Government of Israel on the one hand, and the Zionist Organisation and K.K.L. on the other.

According to this new dispensation all public lands, whether owned by the State direct or constituting property of the Keren Kayemeth prior to independence or transferred since then to the Fund by the Government, will be pooled for purposes of administration and reclamation without change of property title.

TWO PRINCIPLES

In other words, the Government and the Keren Kayemeth respectively remain the lawful owners of the lands which belong to them but they join hands in exercising unified control over their lands. Two basic principles have been adopted for the implementation of this programme: first, unity of policy and administration, and second, division of functions. Two central authorities have been set up: (a) the Land Administration Authority, which will operate under predominant Governmental control with a weighty participation of the Keren Kayemeth and whose functions will be jointly to administer all national land domain—including the determination of the policy of zoning, town and village planning, urban and agricultural settlement, leasing of land to settlers and other occupiers, etc.; (b) the Land Development Authority, to act under the predominant direction of the Keren Kayemeth with due participation of the Government departments concerned, with full powers to operate in all wastelands, desert areas, swamps, etc.

While the task of the first authority is essentially a static one, that of the second is emphatically dynamic, its essence being to create new soil by a revolutionary transformation of derelict areas.

During the first decade of the State most striking results have been achieved in land reclamation by the Fund: the blasting of rock, clearing of stones, terracing of hillsides, prevention of erosion, control by planting of sand-dunes and, last but not least, large-scale afforestation. As a result, the face of the countryside has been changed before our very eyes in many a part of the country, yet all these startling changes are merely an indication of what can be done with

the proper application of faith and energy, funds and labour.

Three major accomplishments were, first, the completion of the drainage of Lake Huleh, with the adjoining swamps. That great work, which for decades seemed almost an unattainable goal—an enterprise which appeared to be fraught with such serious political, technical and financial difficulties, even with explosive international complications—has at last been accomplished. From a source of pestilence, from a waste area, the Huleh has now been transformed into one large and flourishing field, luscious in its greenery and yielding fabulous harvests.

Second is the progress of afforestation. In the first 10 years of the State's existence about 35 million trees were planted by the Government and the Keren Kayemeth, as compared with a total of 10 million trees in the preceding 25 years.

Third is the breaking of new ground for settlement and cultivation in the various hilly parts of the country, particularly in the Judean hills and above all on both sides of the road leading through the hills to the summits of Jerusalem.

But what has so far been achieved by the Jewish National Fund on its own property can now be undertaken throughout the land.

NEW POWERS

Just as the Keren Kayemeth has bequeathed to the State its great central idea of keeping most agricultural land as a national possession and asset, des-

tined not to enrich the few but to serve the common good, so the State in its turn has invested and endowed the National Fund with powers to change the face of the country and uncover new soil resources.

There are, it is true, still opportunities in Israel of acquiring new landed property into the Fund's permanent ownership which it is essential and sometimes very urgent not to miss. Yet henceforth the main dynamic purpose and pivotal task of the Keren Kayemeth will be to create new soil by fighting rock and swamp, stone and sand—and put it to practical use.

All that the Fund has done so far—the work it has accomplished and the experience it has gained in Israel, the popularity it has attained among the masses of Jews of the Dispersion—all this must now merely serve as a preparation for this gigantic and revolutionary assignment.

The invaluable fund of goodwill accumulated by the Keren Kayemeth in the hearts of Jews everywhere must now be very rapidly increased and intensified if the present challenge is to be met fully.

Veteran members of the J.N.F. in all lands must be the first to be alerted. New devotees must be recruited. A renewed and redoubled effort must be embarked upon to spread the idea and carry the message into every Jewish home, into every community, organisation and circle.

Let it be clear therefore that we are now at a crucial juncture. Life presents individuals — history presents nations —



Clearing the rocks in Israel: world Jewry can lighten the load

J P A - J N F NEWS

with opportunities. Unless they are seized immediately, they are liable to disappear as suddenly as they emerged. That new accord of supreme importance between the State and the Movement, runs the risk of remaining mere ink on paper—of degenerating into a mere set of organisational formalities—if the present call remains unheeded by the Jewish Diaspora.

What our fellow-Jews must be told is something very simple and elementary. It is that the Land of Israel is theirs. It is theirs not in any sense of constitutional sovereignty, legal jurisdiction or political control, but in a far deeper, simpler, more direct and elemental sense, at once spiritual and material, physical and moral. If their devotion is mobilised, if their energies are harnessed, if they demonstrate a far-sighted generosity flowing abundantly from their Jewish hearts, then we in Israel, and they through us in Israel, can and will mould this little country of ours at will—do with it whatever we please or need—for the strengthening of Israel, for the good of all those in need of homes in it, for the glory of the Jewish people throughout the world and for all future history.

PEACEFUL STRUGGLE

In a way it is a call to arms for a heroic exploit not involving any violence and bloodshed but perhaps even more dramatic just because of it. For it is nothing short of a war that we are waging in Israel through the Keren Kayemeth.

It is, if you will, a constant battle of colours. The landscape is the battlefield. The hostile coalition are the brown of the barren soil, the grey of the bare rock, the yellow of the invading sand. Relentlessly advancing, pushing them all back, covering them up and wiping them off the face of the land is the victorious army of the green. In its wake follow salvation and strength for our people, progress and prosperity for our country, cultural creativity for our national genius.

It is the victory—the triumph by a peaceful effort—that will eventually help to achieve peace around us. To countries near and far it will stand out forever as an example of what man can and should do by the conquest of nature.

An appeal goes forth to all Jews to join hands in order to make the Land of Israel stronger and happier, more and more productive, more and more beautiful, more and more significant in its human achievement.

BALFOUR BALL LEAPS TO £24,000 RESULT

"NOTHING LIKE IT IN J.N.F. HISTORY" SAYS PRESIDENT

A spectacular leap forward, such as has never before been seen in the J.N.F. world, took place at the 13th Annual Balfour Ball of the Paramount Aid Society last Saturday. The result of Rosser Chinn's celebrated auction brought the total proceeds of the function to £24,000. Mr. Chinn, who of course leads the J.N.F. movement as a whole in addition to the Paramount Aid Society, was himself amazed. "We have never seen anything like it in J.N.F. history," he said later. "This is an indication of what the Anglo-Jewish community will do when it is stirred and made to understand the full significance of the Fund's work in the derelict areas of Israel."

Perhaps this result was in part due to the happy coincidence of the Balfour Ball being an exact contemporary of the State of Israel. Both celebrate their Bar-mitzvah in the coming year, and it was a point which Mr. Chinn was able to stress with no little effect to his guests.

Among those present were the Israel Ambassador and Mme. Lourie. And in a graceful tribute to the Paramount Aid Society the Ambassador described the group as "a reflection of that joint purpose and joint endeavour which marks the partnership of the Jewish people of the world with Israel." Mr. Lourie further spoke of his pleasant recollection of the Younger Commission's tour, when he

was with a new generation of Anglo-Jewry, led by a younger generation Chinn, that was carrying forward the values which their elders have held vital to the survival of the Jewish people. "On behalf of the people and Government of Israel I am grateful to you all and to such devoted families as that of Rosser and Susie Chinn."

The mood of the occasion was such that the chairman had very little difficulty in obtaining a response from the guests. He had no need to make a long speech—no doubt he is saving his words for the weekend's Annual Conference! — for there was a spontaneity of contribution, much of which was given anonymously.

Another speaker was Rabbi Kopel Rosen, who amused his hearers with a popular but potent history lesson. Seymour Karminski proposed the toast to the President of Israel, while vice-chairman B. Delman expressed the gathering's appreciation to Mr. Chinn.

There was a surprise item: the presentation of a silver salver to Rosser Chinn given by J. Littman to their chairman on behalf of all colleagues of the Paramount Aid Society. And to round off what proved a most enjoyable and intimate occasion, the vice-chairman's daughter, who is the well-known singer Jacqueline Delman, entertained the gathering to a recital.



Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Chinn, hosts at the Balfour Ball, with the Ambassador of Israel and Mme. Lourie

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THE ANNUAL APPEAL SEEN THROUGH ISRAELI EYES

The following are extracts from a recent editorial in the "Jerusalem Post" welcoming the United Jewish Appeal Mission to Israel.

"The U.J.A. used to depend on the ability of orators to make emotional appeals by heartrending descriptions of refugees or by dramatic warnings of emergencies.

"We believe that the present Mission will bring back a completely different report; we trust that they will find confidence and prosperity in this country rather than danger and despair. Israel is proud of the fact that she has surmounted many formidable obstacles. The present Appeal is an invitation to the Diaspora to share her strength as well as her weaknesses. A donation to the U.J.A. is no longer just an act of faith; it is a reasoned assertion of participation in the greatest Jewish venture in two millenia. The Mission will see a country where agricultural production has increased five-fold and where the problem of surpluses has replaced that of rationing; they will find an industrial expansion which is not yet in full swing but which has already

brought Israel the probability of self-sufficiency within a decade. Their search for the facts will take them to the magnificent campuses of the University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute, to new cities and settlements in the Negev. They will see an Army that won the battles of Sinai and is equipped, if modestly, to meet the attacks of Arab dictators armed by Communist powers.

"Why then any appeal to the Diaspora at all?

"To this there are various answers. The ability of the Army to maintain unceasing vigilance depends on the possession of the latest arms. The modern 'plane of today is obsolete tomorrow. The expense involved in matching the enemy's fire-power is prodigious: it swallows a huge proportion of Israel's means. The Arabs' leaders are still dedicated to Israel's destruction, as appears from Nasser's latest speeches: Israel cannot divert its costly defence budgets to the battles of peace.

"Among these is the absorption of the immigrants, a task undertaken specifically by Diaspora Jewry through the Jewish Agency, but not yet completed. Almost a million refugees have settled in Israel in 12 years: they have made the achievements of the State possible. Nobody will deny that they have been the greatest

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A garden of 100 trees in the name of Maurice Orbach by the hon. officers and members of the Trades Advisory Council in appreciation of his 20 years' service as general secretary; 100 trees in the names of Bella and Barry Lee by Lena and Muriel Potter of New Zealand; 100 trees in memory of Lazarus Mair by his wife and family; 30 trees in memory of Maurice Ferrar, a devoted friend of Israel, by Maurice B. Links; 25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lerner on the occasion of their silver wedding by the Southgate and Cockfosters J.N.F. Commission; 21 trees in the name of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool by the Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee; 20 trees in the name of Mrs. Tema Rose on the occasion of her 60th birthday by all the Jacobsons and Rosi; 20 trees in the name of Jeremy Alton on the occasion of his barmitzvah by Mr. and Mrs. S. Keen.

Thirteen trees in the name of Maximilian Anthony Segal on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the hon. officers of the Ilford Federation Synagogue; 13 trees in the name of Marvyn Goldsmith on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee; 13 trees in the name of Laurence Spence on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the executive and committee of the Youth Aliyah; 13 trees in the name of Anthony Morris on the occasion of his barmitzvah.

assets the State obtained, more vital than any finance. But scores of thousands of these immigrants still lack the basic tools, equipment and amenities.

"Furthermore, we live always under the question-mark — and the hope — of what is to become of the Jews of Eastern Europe. Should the unpredictable Khrushchev release them, the means must be ready for them.

"One of the most important conclusions of the recent Rehovot Conference is that under-developed countries must be supplied with capital, not only for the development of raw materials but for the safeguarding and development of human resources. New countries have to exploit minerals, soil and water—they must provide schools, hospitals and social welfare as well or they will remain "colonial" in the worst sense of that term. Political independence is not enough.

"Israel is fortunate that she enjoys a unique position in this respect because the Jews of the Western world accept responsibility for many of the financial problems of the new State. The spirit of the U.J.A. has made possible a collaboration without precedent in history. A country that does not have to struggle alone during its formative years is fortunate indeed. The Fact-Finding Mission will no doubt ascertain what tools are needed to finish the job."

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Mr. Sidney Huglin by the Southport Junior J.N.F. Commission; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cygler on the occasion of their golden wedding by Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Lewis; Nathan Frost on the occasion of the conferment of Chatan Torah by the Holy Law Synagogue; Rev. Harris Freedman on the occasion of the conferment of Chatan Bereshit by the Holy Law Synagogue; Abraham Marks on the occasion of the conferment of Chatan Torah by the Higher Broughton Hebrew Congregation; Maurice Radnor on the occasion of the conferment of Chatan Bereshit by the Higher Broughton Hebrew Congregation; In memory of Mrs. Minnie Lewis by her son Isaac Lewis; Gillian Jackson (Dublin) and Harold Hart (Edinburgh) on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Jackson; Adrian Warren Sugar on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Neil Esmond Myerson on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Maxine and Alex Myerson; Michael David Bloom on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Marvyn Goldsmith on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manny Goldsmith; Paul Adam Abrahams on the occasion of his birth by his great-grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Abrahams; Annie Phillips on the occasion of the birth of a grandson Pinchas.

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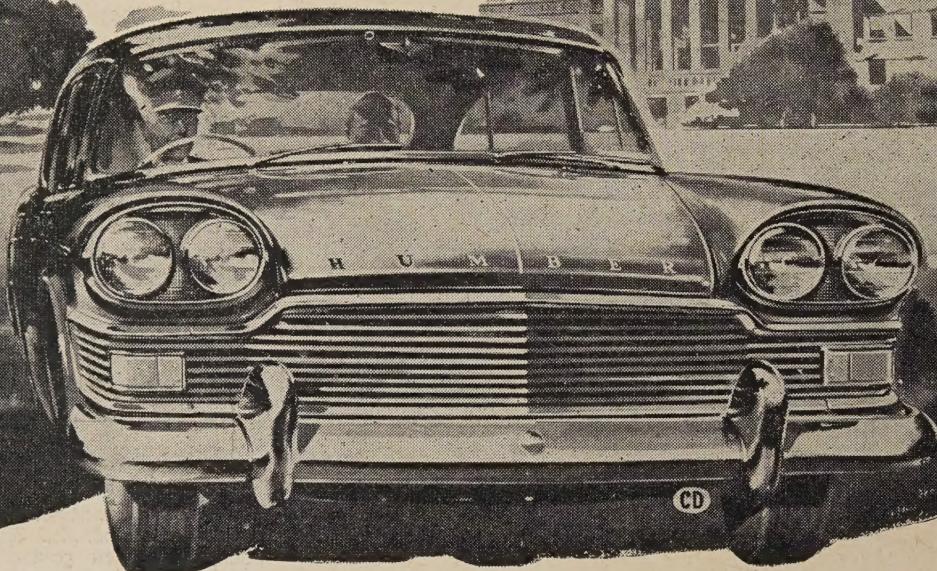
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